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# AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

U.S. Department of Agriculture

The National Journal Of Commercial Horticulture



Circulating Throughout the United States, Canada and Abroad, Featuring Commercial Horticulture in all its Phases of Nursery Stock, Orchard, Landscape Planting, Distribution. Published Semi-Monthly by American Fruits Publishing Company, Inc.



Vol. XXVIII

ROCHESTER, N. Y., OCTOBER 15, 1918

No. 8

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## AMERICAN NURSERYMAN---October 15, 1918

**EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT**—Communications on any subject connected with Commercial Horticulture, Nurseries or Arboriculture are cordially invited by the Editor; also articles on these subjects and papers prepared for conventions of Nursery or Horticultural associations. We also shall be pleased to reproduce photographs relating to these topics, Orchard Scenes, Cold Storage Houses, Office Buildings, Fields of Stock, Specimen Trees and Plants, Portraits of Individuals, etc. All photographs will be returned promptly.

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RALPH T. OLCOTT  
Editor and Manager

AMERICAN FRUITS PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC.

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Rochester, N. Y.

**WHAT THIS MAGAZINE STANDS FOR**—Clean chronicling of commercial news of the Planting Field and Nursery. An honest, fearless policy in harmony with the growing ethics of modern business methods.

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**INDEPENDENT AND FEARLESS**—"AMERICAN NURSERYMAN" is not the official journal of any organization. It therefore makes no distinction in favor of any. It is untrammelled in its absolutely independent position and is the only Nursery Trade publication which is not owned by nurserymen.

This Magazine has no connection whatever with a particular enterprise. Absolutely unbiased and independent in all its dealings.

Though it happens that its place of publication is in the eastern section of the country, it is thoroughly National in its character and international in its circulation.

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# American Nurseryman

## The National Journal Of Commercial Horticulture

Entered September 1, 1916, at Rochester, N. Y. Post Office as second-class mail matter

Vol XXVIII

ROCHESTER N. Y., OCTOBER 15, 1918

No. 8

### Comment On Current Topics

#### AFTER THE SURRENDER—WHAT?

For a long time before Foch began his drive the editor of *Publicity* argued in behalf of the word SURRENDER as a substitute for peace proposals coming from Berlin or Vienna. In communications to the press of the country this suggestion was made with apparently no result up to the time that President Wilson stated anew the position of the United States and the Allied Nations. Then the demand for Surrender—Unconditional Surrender was made here and there, until it spread throughout the country, with the repeated successes of our forces and the actual start for Berlin.

Thus has been given widespread expression to the idea that Peace will come after Surrender; and thus too, is disposed of at one stroke the proposition of some kind of a conference to consider "terms of peace." President Wilson is on record as voicing the American sentiment regarding conferences to discuss peace. If there ever were time for such conferences, it has long since passed.

And we have heard, too, upon all sides commendable indorsement of tentative terms of settlement outlined by Allied leaders here and abroad but most significantly by President Wilson. These declarations have to do with the very necessary procedure which must come immediately after Surrender.

Restoration and indemnity on the vast and unprecedented scale necessitated by this war are matters of great moment to be decided by representatives of the Allied Governments in the declared program for a Dictated Peace.

Of course Germany will have nothing to say about these matters—and as we see it, Germany should have nothing to say about any matters even remotely connected with this war, for many, many years to come. A Dictated Peace should mean the outlining of a definite program upon which Germany must pursue its peaceful way for fifty or a hundred years regardless of her will. The American idea of dictation, at least, is to command—to order—with the expectation of obedience and with the determination to enforce obedience if necessary. The will of the subject of dictation is not considered except to plan to over-ride it in case it rebels. We take it, then, that it is the full

purpose to enforce a Dictated Peace following Surrender.

And this leads to our main contention at this time.

After the Surrender and the Dictated Terms of Restoration and Indemnity—What then?

Is Germany to be permitted, after conforming to all this, to go her way thereafter and prepare gradually to start another massacre?

We submit that the terms of the Dictated Peace which the Allies have vowed must be the lot of Germany following her Unconditional Surrender, should include, in addition to all details regarding restoration and indemnity, these provisions:

1. Not a vestige of German army or navy to be left in existence.
2. Every battleship, cruiser, submarine, or other fighting vessel; every form of weapon; all munitions and munition plants, to be taken from Germany or dismantled.
3. The people of Germany to be permitted to resume their commerce and restore their losses as best they may, with the freedom of the seas for that purpose only, and with encouragement to foster and extend commercial activity to the end that as rapidly as possible the German people may place themselves in position to meet the heavy demands for indemnity.
4. In view of the long period of practical servitude which Germany will enter immediately upon Surrender,—a period to extend probably for decades—the Allies should arrange a mutual agreement among themselves to police Germany during that long period, guaranteeing her the protection which deprivation of her army and navy would necessitate; such guaranty to provide that any attack upon Germany while thus under the police protection of the Allied Nations shall be promptly redressed.

It will be seen that under our program herein outlined the teeth of militaristic Germany will be drawn and that if this program is followed out one thing will be certain—if there is another war while Germany is thus policed, it will not be started by German arms.

And in our opinion that is just exactly what the civilized world wants to make sure of.

With that assurance, with such a program for peace and justice, Americans will load up with Liberty Bonds to the very limit. We have been buying these bonds with faith that the world will be made safe.

Let us be very sure that we make it safe for more than one or two decades. Let's make it safe for One Hundred Years at least. We've got the men, the money, the ships, the food, the arms, and the munitions to do it. Let's clinch it at the wind-up by a "settlement" which will make the proverbial lead pipe clinch look like an egg shell.

Now, we believe that something of the kind we have outlined will be brought about in the wisdom of the leaders of the Allied Nations. It may come about through the proposed League of Nations (which of course, must exclude Germany).

But sentiment should be crystalized.

The important thing just now is to spread this argument as a conclusive answer to the "peace talk" which has started to come out of Germany and will continue. We believe that no one who agrees with us on the program herewith outlined will listen for a moment to talk from Germany of any kind other than Unconditional Surrender to pave the way for the policing of that country for years to come, following the dictation of restorations and indemnities.

If you believe in the kind of assurance of peace, with justice, which we have outlined, talk it at every opportunity.

Couple all your talk with the necessity for Liberty Bonds to make this whole thing possible.

Never has there been greater necessity for showing the power of the United States. And in no more effective way can this power be shown than by over subscription of the Fourth Liberty Loan.

This is the kind of an answer to send racing through the Atlantic cables:

**UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER  
BY FORCE OF ALLIED ARMS  
AND THE FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN.**

Twelve thousand apple barrels are being made at Falls City, Neb., for the shipment of the apple crop in that vicinity.

The Ford Nursery, Rye, N. Y., has been incorporated by J. M. Redfield, L. I. Hand, and E. Ford with a capital stock of \$10,000.

## What Ornamental Nursery Stock is Doing

### Medal For Dr. Van Fleet

To Dr. Walter Van Fleet, Washington, D. C., has been awarded the Robert White medal, for 1918 by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. The Garden Magazine publishes an interesting account of Dr. Van Fleet's horticultural introductions:

NAME	INTRODUCER	DATE
Canna Flamingo.....	Dingee & Conard.....	1804
Gladious Lord Fairfax.....	Peter Henderson Co.....	1805
" Princess.....	Vaughan's Seed Store.....	1806
" Isaac Hutchinson.....	" " " "	1900
" Mastodon.....	" " " "	1900
Sugar Corn Sheffield.....	Burpee.....	1807
Tomato Combination.....	" " " "	1807
" Quarter Century.....	" " " "	1806
Pepper Upright Salad.....	J. M. Thorburn & Co.....	1807
Lonicera Henderson.....	Peter Henderson Co.....	1806
Roses, Climbing, Alba Rubrifolia.....	Conard & Jones Co.....	1808
" " American Pillar.....	" " " "	1902
" " Alida Lovett.....	J. T. Lovett.....	1916
" " Bessie Lovett.....	" " " "	1917
" " Mary Lovett.....	" " " "	1915
" " Garnet Climber.....	Peter Henderson Co.....	1907
" " Ruby Queen.....	Conard & Jones Co.....	1808
" " Pearl Queen.....	" " " "	1808
" " Ruby Queen.....	" " " "	1809
" " Silver Moon.....	Peter Henderson Co.....	1910
" " W. Van Fleet.....	" " " "	1910
Rose, H. P. Chas. Wagner.....	Conard & Jones Co.....	1918
" " H. T. Magnafraus.....	" " " "	1908
Rose, Everblooming Clara Barton.....	" " " "	1808
Rose, Bush, Rugosa Magnifica.....	" " " "	1809
" Sir Thos. Lipton.....	" " " "	1900
" New Century.....	" " " "	1911
Gooseberry W. Van Fleet.....	J. T. Lovett.....	1914
Strawberry Early Jersey Giant.....	" " " "	1914
" Late Jersey Giant.....	" " " "	1914
" John F. Cook.....	" " " "	1916
" Edmund Wilson.....	" " " "	1916

The present work of the doctor consists of breeding disease-resistant Chestnuts on a fairly large scale, using all native European and Asiatic species; the building up of types of hardy garden Roses for American homes, using all the rare and new species; disease-resistant types of orchard fruits, including the apple, pear, peach, plum, and quince; small fruits, such as the strawberry, gooseberry, raspberry, blackberry, mulberry, Amelanchier or Juneberry and barberry; various ornamental shrubs and bulbous plants, including the Calla or Richardia, Lillium, Ixia, Sparaxis, Freesia, and winter-blooming Gladiolus. Present work among vegetables is confined to peppers of the pimento type.

## For Soldiers' Camps

The following correspondence relative to beautifying soldiers' camps is self explanatory.

Mitchell Nursery Company,  
Larchmont, Tacoma, Wash.

We are deeply appreciative of your helpful suggestions and your hearty co-operation. It gives us pleasure to act upon your advice. We have written to the Commercial Club, and also to Mr. Ralph T. Olcott, Editor of the **American Nurseryman**, Rochester N. Y. and sent literature to both.

A letter from A. M. Grilley, Camp General Secretary, Camp Lewis, Tacoma, Washington has come to us, and he says that he will see that all bulbs, shrubs and seeds which may be sent them will be taken care of, and a landscape gardener on their staff will give what assistance he can. That speaks of hearty co-operation, doesn't it?

We should advise you getting in touch with Mr. Grilley, and stating just what you can spare the camp, for I know he will want to have the ground in readiness for whatever you ship them.

LILY MOORE,  
Executive Secretary, National Plant,  
Flower and Fruit Guild.

Tacoma, Washington.  
Oct. 1, 1918.

National Plant, Flower and Fruit Guild,  
70 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

We are in receipt of your favor of Sept. 23rd, and have also received the handsome posters mailed under separate cover, for which please accept our best thanks. We will be glad to do everything we can to give publicity to this movement and to further it in every way possible.

May we offer the suggestion that you

take this matter up with the editors of the various women's journals and mazes throughout this country. It has been said that all efforts at beautifying the surroundings are either "by the woman or for the woman" so we feel confident that if you can—and we feel sure you can interest the millions of women subscribers to the Ladies Home Journal, the Woman's Companion and other leading publications you will have no difficulty in securing all your requirements for beautifying the various cantonments throughout the country.

The editor of the Ladies Home Journal, Mr. Edw. Bok, has a son at Camp Lewis, which adjoins Tacoma on the South, and Mrs. Bok was a visitor to the cantonment a short time ago, making the trip also to Mount Tacoma, our great snow peak.

The various nurseries in this vicinity have already donated very generously to beautifying the grounds at Camp Lewis, but inasmuch as there are only about a dozen nurseries in this locality and most of them rather small in extent—five or ten acres—while the Camp Lewis grounds comprise over 70,000 acres it can readily be seen that our combined stock would not go very far in the improvement of these grounds. However, as stated before we are greatly interested in this matter and will do everything possible to see that our local camp is made as beautiful and attractive as possible. Camp Lewis is to be a permanent training camp, and will have at least 18,000 soldiers—and perhaps many more than this in training at all times—so that this cantonment will be one of our attractive tourist features, which is an additional reason for our interest in seeing that it is made as beautiful as possible.

We have advocated the planting of fruit trees for shade as well as the fruit, and one of our local papers kindly gave place to our suggestion to this effect. Pear trees make a very handsome avenue tree, and the sour cherries thrive exceedingly well in this section.

Herbert Hoover has said that fruit is even more essential in the diet than potatoes, and that much of the ill health of the Belgians is due to the fact that they receive no fruit in their diet. This matter of planting fruit trees is therefore one of importance in more ways than one.

We will be glad to be kept advised of the progress of this important movement, and as stated before we will be glad to do everything possible to help make it a success.

MITCHELL NURSERY COMPANY,  
M. G. Mitchell, Sec.

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**American Hawthorns**—Professor Charles S. Sargent, director of the Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plain, near Boston, announces that nearly 750 species of American hawthorns have been discovered, raised and named under his direction. Few people have realized the extent of the work which the Arnold Arboretum has been doing along this line. Only eighteen years ago the number of *Crataegus* species known as natives of the United States was limited to sixteen. At that time botanists in general believed that practically all the species on the continent had been discovered. Just how many there are nobody knows even yet. In the Arboretum's opinion many remain to be located and classified. There are at least 150 which have been indexed but not named.

The hawthorn appears in more different forms than any other tree growing on this continent. In time it will come to be, probably, among the most important of our native plants used for park and garden decoration. The hawthorns are doubly useful, for the handsome display of flowers which they make in the spring is succeeded by an equally fine display of fall fruit. This is true of nearly every species, although they fruit and flower at different times.

## A People's Co-operation

By L. H. Bailey, Ithaca, N. Y.

A people is likely to find itself when it engages in a great war. Old animosities and traditional separations are overcome, and the people work together for a common object. The military establishment must necessarily be unified. President Wilson has asked the civilian organizations to be unified. The United War Work drive will set the people into a voluntary union such as we have never experienced. It will be a wonderful thing to raise \$170,500,000 by the team-work of seven organizations representing seven kinds of work for one common end. It will be an example in co-operation on a gigantic scale. Now is the time for country and city to work together. We shall need perfect understanding between these sides in time to come: let us pull together now. I want to see this drive well explained to the farming people, for I want them to have the privilege of taking part.

The objects of these seven organizations are all worthy and necessary. We want "the boys" to come out of the war not only soldiers but strong men. We want country boys and city boys looked after alike, and those in every trade and profession. So it is necessary that every part of our population co-operate, one part emulating another.

The demand for flowers seems likely to continue good; many patriotic people substitute flowers for candy in making gifts, as one means of saving sugar. After seeing the soldiers at a big rest camp begging every flower in sight, with the assertion that "Mother has that kind of flower in the front yard back home," one is hardly prepared to view flower growing as a non-essential industry.—Rural New Yorker.

**Report on the Fertilizer Industry August 19, 1916** (by the Federal Commission, reprint). — Covers conclusions regarding prices, principal fertilizer materials, middlemen, manufacturers and dry mixers, State fertilizer-control laws, and embraces the production and sale of inorganic nitrates and ammoniophosphates, wholesale prices of fertilizer materials, comparison of wholesale prices and farmers' prices of fertilizer materials, etc. Price 50 cents. Supt. Documents, Washington, D. C.

Anybody can cut prices, but it takes brains to make a better article.

Say you saw it in AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

**When You Think of Bonds  
Think of What We're Going To  
Do With Germany**

\* \* \*

We're digging down now; but she'll dig  
in as she never dug before to pay, pay, pay  
for many years to come. Let's finish the  
job

**In American Style**



# AMERICAN NURSERYMAN



CHIEF EXPONENT OF THE  
AMERICAN NURSERY TRADE

Featuring the Nursery Trade and Planting News of American and foreign activities as they effect American conditions. Fostering individual and associated effort for the advancement of the Nursery and Planting Industry.

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**ROCHESTER, N. Y., OCT. 15, 1918**

*Co-operation, not Competition*

## A BILLION DOLLAR INDUSTRY

**T**HE horticultural interests of the United States comprise one of the basic industries of the country. The approximate commercial value of the product derived therefrom is fully \$1,000,000,000 annually, according to the estimate of the National Congress of Horticulture, the organization of which was brought about through the persistent efforts of the "American Nurseryman." The welfare of the whole people of the United States depends largely upon the fostering and developing of these interests.

Scientific, systematic, practical, effective and adequate endeavor to promote this industry starts in the nurseries of the country which represent an investment of \$25,000,000. The activities of orchardists and landscape planters are inseparably connected with those of nurserymen and are recorded in close association in this publication.

The "American Nurseryman" represents in the highest degree every worthy movement for the development of this great field and has earned its title of **THE NATIONAL JOURNAL OF COMMERCIAL HORTICULTURE**.

## SOME WAR-TIME FACTS

**"A**LLOW me to express the appreciation of the Food Administration for the patriotic action of the nurserymen in using their influence to increase the amount of fruit produced during 1918. We consider the matter of sufficient importance to include it in our publicity matter going out to farm papers."—U. S. Food Administration, Public Information Division, per D. S. Burch.

Apples are a standard food product. Many persons think of apples as a tonic or relish used for dessert or as an appetizer. Apples rank in food value close to potatoes and higher than many vegetables. The best grade of ripe apples runs from 15 to 18% in food value, mainly sugar; thus in 12 cars of apples there would be something like two cars of sugar and other food constituents. If 1,500,000 bu. of apples going to waste annually in Iowa for instance, could be saved for food purposes, there would be conserved in this process some 12,000,000 lbs. of sugar and food constituents.

## GREAT PROGRESS IN PROPAGATING

A most encouraging report regarding production in the United States of much nursery stock of the kind that has heretofore been imported comes from the D. Hill Nursery Company, Dundee, Ill., an officer of which this month advises a representative of the *American Nurseryman* as follows in the course of a discussion of the subject:

"We are glad to say that there has been considerable progress along these lines already—more than is generally supposed.

"Our Company has been concentrating on this line of work for some ten years past. We are in a position at the present time to produce successfully all of the varieties of Conifers including the new and choice sorts which have in the past been imported from Europe in large quantities. This is also true with reference to Deciduous Trees, Shrubs, and Vines.

"We have borne the expense of this for some years past without profitable returns, pending the time when we could look for relief from the unfair foreign competition we have been subject to for so many years. We believe we are in a position to say that we can produce the stock to meet any needs which may arise providing we have a fair chance at the market.

"There are between 40 to 50 other propagating concerns in this country who are also making good progress along this line and we are quite certain that all the necessary young stock that is wanted by the American Nurserymen for lining out, can be found right in this country today."

We believe it would be directly to the interest of all concerned if other nursery companies would make known, at least in a general way, what is being done in this line. It is a subject of special importance and a record of successful results will encourage further attempts. We shall be glad to hear from others.

## AS IT LOOKS TO THE MAN IN THE STREET

After more than four years of warfare of unprecedented savagery, there comes out of Germany a proposal to talk it over with a view to a settlement, just as if there had been a slight misunderstanding resulting at the most in hot words!

We have read and re-read President Wilson's reply in an effort to obtain satisfaction therefrom. We agree with him that the German note comes with poor grace from a foe still trampling upon the ground and the rights of others, but we wish he had gone very much further, even in the dignified position he must maintain.

History will show that in mid-October, 1918, what the peoples of the Allied Nations wanted was Unconditional Surrender without regard to a cessation of atrocities or the location of the barbarian forces; and that what they did not want was any form of armistice or conference whatever.

## THE MAN IN THE STREET

"It is the peculiarity of this great war that while statesmen have seemed to cast about for definitions of their purpose and have sometimes seemed to shift their ground and their point of view, the thought of the mass of men, whom statesmen are supposed to instruct and lead, has grown more and more unclouded, more and more certain of what it is that they are fighting for. National purposes have fallen more and more into the background and the common purpose of enlightened mankind has taken their place. The counsels of plain men have become on all hands more simple

and straightforward and more unified than the counsels of sophisticated men of affairs, who still retain the impression that they are playing a game of power and playing for high stakes. That is why I have said that this is a people's war, not a statesmen's. Statesmen must follow the clarified common thought or be broken."—President Woodrow Wilson, opening the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign in New York City.

## THE IMPORT QUESTION

Those most interested in the government's proposition to shut out importations of nursery stock in large measure should at once take advantage of the suggestion by the Federal Horticultural Board to write to the board and thus avoid the inconvenience and the danger during influenza epidemic of a trip to Washington for the scheduled hearing. We present in this issue the acceptance of this suggestion by J. C. Vaughan of Chicago.

Mr. Vaughan brings out points which will naturally occur to many in this convention. It will occur to many, also that if the government machinery for inspection at ports of entry is as effective as it would seem it might be, it should be comparatively easy to check up the inspections by foreign inspectors—at least in the case of other than balled stock.

While such co-operation with nurserymen as the interests of the country will permit should be effected by the board, and undoubtedly will be, it should be kept in mind by all that endeavor to produce in this country much of what has heretofore been imported should proceed with diligence, as being the most practical solution of problems of importation.

## THE WHOLE THING IN A NUTSHELL

"There is danger in discussion before Germany is put behind the bars."—Senator Lodge.

We are leaning heavily upon the concluding sentences of President's Wilson's Metropolitan Opera House address at the opening of the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign in New York City:

"Germany is constantly intimating the terms she will accept; and always finds that the world does not want terms. It wishes the final triumph of justice and fair dealing."

"Let down your buckets where you are," came back the answer from a ship that had been hailed for water. The thirsty seamen obeyed and found they were sailing in fresh water.

Very many of us cannot serve our country on the battle front in Europe, nor even in the camps at home; but we can let down our buckets where we are. Opportunity is all about us. The fact is the war and resulting needs. The opportunities start with the Liberty Loan and will occur in surprising number to any man or woman who will pause for thirty minutes and concentrate the mind upon the subject. It ought not to be necessary to tell our fellows what their duty is.

The Railroad Administration has been approaching many of the shipping houses, to advise their friends to lay in their needed late fall and winter supplies, so as to avoid congestion and repetition of last year's many many disappointing delays. Such would of course refer mainly to such materials used in the nursery trade as tools, labels, stakes, fertilizers, etc. We presume nurserymen generally have attended to this matter.



## Hearing On Importations

Conference on Nursery Stock, Plant, and Seed Exclusion. Called for October 18, 1918  
SPECIAL NOTICE

On account of the prevalence of influenza in Washington, it is suggested that all persons who have no special reasons for wishing to attend the conference called for October 18 at the Department of Agriculture, Washington, to consider the restrictions which should be placed on the importation of nursery stock, plants, and seeds into the United States, submit their constructive suggestion or criticisms in writing rather than giving personal attendance at the conference. Such written statements will be given full consideration by this Department.

The quarantine and regulatory action which this department now contemplates, has been carefully considered, following the hearing of May 28, 1918, on the subject, and has been placed in the hands of all interested parties in the statement distributed August 29, 1918, to which was attached the text of the proposed regulations. The subject, therefore, is fully in the hands of interested persons, and an open discussion while it would undoubtedly be helpful, is not a necessity.

The following telegram has been sent in response to a number of inquiries as to the desirability of conducting the plant quarantine conference on the date fixed:

"Inadvisable to postpone on account of local health conditions action by Department Agriculture on proposed plant quarantines. Department program has been fully presented, and criticisms or suggestions submitted in writing by persons who do not care to attend, will be given full consideration. Written statements preferred to attendance."

Please advise all interested parties of this suggestion.

C. L. MARLATT,  
Chairman of Board.

## The Service Tree Idea

At the recent convention of the National Association of Methodist Episcopal Preachers in Atlantic City, N. J., Rev. Thomas J. Cross, of Atlantic City advocated planting a tree in the residential section of Atlantic City for every man from there who has lost his life in the service. A resolution to this effect was adopted with much enthusiasm.

Planting a tree as a memorial for every Kansas City man who dies in the war has been discussed by several organizations in that city. The city or park board may be asked to designate some memorial grove or avenue which would be frequently visited by large numbers of people. The entrance to Swope Park has been suggested. An avenue of trees that will grow to a great size, forming a complete arch overhead, and leading toward a spot where Kansas City will one day build a monument to her dead soldiers, is the plan suggested by Miss Lucy Bigelow. This idea was adopted from a similar plan carried out in an Ohio city. Eventually the trees of the grove or avenue would bear tablets with names of the dead soldiers. The expense of planting would be borne by a common fund to which everyone could contribute. Trees outlive human beings by many generations it is pointed out, and there are many other reasons, too, why trees are the finest soldiers' monuments.

July importations of nursery stock this year were valued at \$1,840 as against a valuation of \$27,649 in July, 1917.

## LITERATURE

Unique in design and arrangement is the current trade list of the Princeton Nurseries, Princeton, N. J., under the title "The Book of Princeton Products." At first sight those who receive this publication may think it too ambitious under existing circumstances. But it is not large, having but 24 pages, and the idea is to present in limited edition that which undoubtedly is of direct interest to many in the trade in a manner which will graphically convey an approach to an adequate idea of what a trip to the Princeton Nurseries would actually disclose. With this view it will be seen that the subject matter—description and price lists—and the illustrations of special note have a reason for being. It is out of the ordinary, not only in the wording of the matter but in every detail of its presentation. Warren's seventy-five pound Cameo Sepia isn't cheap paper, to be sure; double-tone brown ink is not cheap, either, and half-tones of the character used run into real money these days. But it is just these things, at added cost, which make the book largely what it is. We believe it is excellent advertising. And in this, as in most things, what is worth doing at all is worth doing well. Besides the management, it will be clearly seen, is convinced that it has a special message. It is one of the best things we have seen in the way of an effective substitute for a personal visit to the grounds. The reading matter in the book is very easy to take. The first page presentation is a model of delineation of product, method, policy and aim; it is graphically supplemented by the succeeding pages showing accomplishment. Wherever this book lands it will be read through from cover to cover, studied for its illustrations, regarded as setting a standard and preserved for reference.

Another interesting nursery publication is the fall retail catalogue of the Neosho Nursery Company, Neosho, Mo., successors to the William P. Stark Nurseries. A glance at the catalogue indicates very clearly that it was prepared by a man or men who know conditions it was intended to meet. Indeed it would almost seem that it had been prepared by a purchaser and planter of nursery stock rather than by a nursery concern, so complete is it in regard to details which the planter wants to know and ought to know in order to be successful.

After reading through the 24 pages of admirably arranged descriptive text, and most effective illustrations and glancing at the general directions and book announcement on the inside back cover one turns to the outside back cover, to find what he has already surmised is the distinguishing policy—an earnest exposition of Service. "Our first object," it is stated, "is to help you to plant judiciously—I. e., where, when and what to plant; second, how to know and how to get first-class trees and plants; third, how to plant and care for them." To this end, every page bristles with information directly bearing upon these points and there are numerous special features of the catalogue stressing these points. Most nursery catalogues contain a section of general directions to the planter. Half a page of this catalogue is devoted to this subject. But this catalogue is more nearly a treatise on practical, up-to-date horticulture, ornamental and fruit. For instance, an entire page is devoted to a description of how nursery trees are grown, with half-tone illustrations.

The process of budding and grafting is described in detail; also the digging, grading, labeling, packing and shipping. The planter is taken directly into the confidence of the nurseryman.

Success depends, of course, chiefly upon the planter, of necessity. Therefore, the Neosho Nurseries Company at the outset proceeds to educate the planter upon the essentials to insure success. Three pages of the most carefully prepared matter give the reader such an insight into the principles of Success in Fruit Growing that perforce he must eagerly turn over the next pages to see where he is to make the actual undertaking. And there he faces a double-spread tableau with miniature map of the United States and Canada marked with figures designating districts, those corresponding figures heading tabulated lists of varieties of the principal tree, bush and field fruits whose adaptability to the various sections of the country is indicated by the use of three stars to show that the variety is highly successful, two stars to show that it is well recommended, one star, known to succeed; a dagger, that it is worthy of trial; a dotted line, that it is unsuited or that the company makes no definite recommendation.

A lot of pains has been taken in the planter's interest. It is a fascinating tabulation and we can imagine many a planter poring over these recommendations in detail as to the planting of fruits of various kinds in different sections of the country.

On the next page is an Apple Table giving color, quality, size, and use of 27 leading varieties of apples, classified as to season of ripening; early summer, mid-summer, fall, early winter and winter, also dates when to pick, when ripe enough to eat and the latest cold storage limit.

Six pages of the catalogue have thus prepared the planter for the descriptions of trees and plants offered by the company. There are other tables of figures of direct value to the planter, the right distance to plant, the number of trees or shrubs required to set one acre, etc. Half a page is devoted to the prices on ornamental stock, and another half page to prices on fruit stock. At the nominal price of ten cents each (free to customers) books on "Inside Facts of Profitable Fruit Growing" and "How to Beautify Your Home Grounds" are supplied. These books ought to do much to make **an America Fruitful and Beautiful.**

**Recent Publications** Apple-bud Selection, Charles S. Crandall, Illinois Agl. Expt. Sta.; Seedless Raisin Grapes, F. T. Bioletti, Calif. Agl. Expt. Sta.; Proceedings California Nurserymen's Assn. 1917; Lesley Bros. nursery catalogue, Chicago; Conard & Jones rose catalogue, West Grove, Pa.; Martin Kohankie list, Painesville, O.

Peanut handlers urge a national campaign for advertising peanut oil, suggesting, that while it may not be practicable to put the plan in operation in war time, it could be outlined and financed so as to be ready for active work when conditions become normal. This is the idea with regard to the Market Development Plan for Nursery Products, the details of which should be studied out preparatory to activity at the close of the war.

M. G. Kains, author of practical books on horticulture, argues for planting of more fruit and nut trees in gardens, for fruits and nuts replace grains and meats in agreeable ways and are therefore especially important in war time.

## Cultural Topics

### A Timely Pointer

Editor American Nurseryman:

I write to call the attention of nurserymen to the fact that the foundation for hopeless confusion in pear species for seedling stocks is being laid at this time by some nurserymen who incorrectly list *pyrus serotina*—the common Jap seedling—as *pyrus ussuriensis*.

This was the result of incorrect application of the latter name to the Jap seedlings a number of years since. The Jap seedlings were also incorrectly termed *pyrus sinensis* until Rehder straightened out the mistake and determined them to be (generally but perhaps not always) *pyrus serotina*.

The importance of straightening out the matter at this time, and correctly referring to the two species, lies in the fact that epoch-marking experiments in blight-resistance have been conducted by Prof. Reimer at Talent, Oregon, with *pyrus ussuriensis*, with results so wonderfully encouraging that horticulture may possibly generally adopt this species as the most desirable stock, branching it in the orchard and then top-working to the desired varieties, thus obtaining a tree practically blight-proof in root, trunk and crotches.

If *ussuriensis* should thus be adopted, the present error of sometimes listing *serotina* as *ussuriensis* will have most lamentable consequences. So long as true *ussuriensis* was not a factor in the situation, it made relatively little difference whether this name or *serotina* was applied to the Jap seedling, so far as practical results to nurserymen or orchardist were concerned.

At this time it may be authoritatively stated that there is in America but one limited stock of true *ussuriensis* aside from the small stocks of this species in federal and state experiment stations.

Loma Rica Nursery, A. L. WISKER.  
Grass Valley, Cal.

The commercial apple situation in Western North Carolina is now very similar to the situation in North Georgia. Only within the past ten years has any great attention been given to the production of apples on a scientific basis. Those who have taken up the production on this basis have met with good success.

Commercial orchards of this class are to be found at Hendersonville, Waynesville, Saluda, Canton, Bryson City, Swannanoa, Black Mountain, Tryon, Clyde and Asheville. Shipments are made in standard bushel boxes, standard barrels, and bulk. Movement begins about September 1 and runs on through October and November, up

to December. Among the varieties are Delicious, King David and Starks which move in September; Staymans, Rome Beauties, York Imperial, Ganos, Delicious, Black Bens, Winesaps, which move in October.

### Obituary

Joseph Lunneman

Mr. Lunneman, known to many florists and nurserymen in the United States and in Europe died October 3rd on a farm only a few miles from Norristown in Gwynedd township, Montgomery county, Pa. Until a year ago Mr. Lunneman represented the firm of Kallen and Lunneman of Boskoop, Holland, selling their products in the United States. After this country's entry into the war he decided to settle down and fill a position with a nursery and he went to the establishment of Adolf Muller, and stayed till last fall when Geo. C. Thomas, rosarian and author of rose books asked Mr. Muller to let Mr. Lunneman come to his place and look after his great collection of roses, he having joined the U. S. aviation service. Mr. Lunneman was thus again nicely placed till the past spring when he went on a farm with another young man to grow eatables and thus help the good cause of our government. He was very industrious and ambitious and during the past months labored hard, too hard for his health; had not been very well of late and together with the many disappointments he experienced trying to make the farm a success his strength rapidly failed him. He comes from a fine and prominent family, and his father being a member of the firm of Kallen and Lunneman and it will be the saddest news for them to learn of their son's death. I am sure the sympathy of all who knew him either in America or abroad will go out to his parents and relatives. October 5th the few who knew him accompanied his remains to the neat little Catholic cemetery near Lansdale, Pa., where with the celebration of mass he was laid to rest.

Joseph Lunneman was a clean, likable young man. He naturally endeared himself to everyone with whom he came in contact and he will be missed as would a brother. May God who in his own wisdom saw fit to call him to fields above while he was in a country far from home bring consolation and cheer to his parents and those he called his own in Holland.—Contributed by Adolf Muller, Norristown, Pa.

Nathan R. Graves, Rochester, N. Y., for years a commercial photographer specializing in horticultural subjects, died October 5.

### J. C. Vaughan's Suggestion

Pursuant to the suggestion by the Federal Horticultural Board, J. C. Vaughan, of Vaughan's Seed Store, Chicago, Ill., has addressed the following communication to the board:

"We call your attention to the fact that the French government has made arrangements to supply certificates that all nursery stock from that country is properly inspected.

"Why not arrange for similar inspections with other countries, rather than cut off the importations, most of which have extended over a period of many years without injury in any way to American horticulture?

"Whether the different sections are or are not infected with dangerous insect enemies can readily be ascertained and guarded against without the drastic operation of an embargo, which once settled on the horticultural trade of this country, undoubtedly cannot be lifted without much difficulty and strenuous efforts of the trade. Washington said that when liberties are taken away from a people they cannot be readily regained.

"No evidence, so far as we know, has been given that certain well-known exporting districts in Europe have sent forward infested stock in the many years that these plants and shrubs have been exported.

"Why not insist that those entomologists who are complaining, furnish real proof that various nursery districts legislated against have been proven to be infested with dangerous insects, rather than because one district has been found to be so infested, all European sources of nursery stock be embargoed against.

"This principle, carried out as proposed, would be equal to preventing all interchange of farm animals throughout the United States because one case of hoof and mouth disease was developed in a remote section of Minnesota.

"Surely the placing of an embargo on nursery products from any foreign district should rightfully hinge on proof that danger is actually known to exist in the products of that section."

The following is an extract from a printed notice received from V. Lemoine & Son, Nancy, France:

"Our nursery, being submitted to the control of the French phytopathological inspection service, we are enabled to get the necessary certificates of inspection for the importation of nursery stock into the United States. Importers of nursery stock should apply for a permit to the United States department of agriculture, Washington, D. C., and send us the number of their permit, no permit being needed for herbaceous plants, flower roots and bulbs."

## AMERICAN GROWN LINING OUT STOCK

The cost of importing will far exceed our price for home-grown stock. Furthermore, our plants will give you a better stand.

Deutzia Gracilis, well rooted,	-	\$25.00 per M
Deutzia Lemonei, " " "	-	25.00 per M
Hydrangea P. G. " " "	-	25.00 per M
Hydrangea Arb. Sterilis, well rooted	-	30.00 per M
Philadelphus Aurea, " " "	-	30.00 per M
Spiraea Anthony Waterer " " "	-	25.00 per M

Write for complete list.

**ONARGA NURSERY COMPANY**  
CULTRA BROS., Mgrs.  
ONARGA, ILLINOIS

## SOMETHING YOU NEED

A large stock  
In all sizes

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Well grown  
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SILVER MAPLE  
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DOGWOOD  
CYPRESS  
LARCH  
ASH  
ELM  
IRIS

SPIREA VAN HOUTTEI  
COMMON SNOWBALL  
COTONEASTER  
FORSYTHIAS  
BARBERRIES  
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SUMAC  
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PEONIES

and our usual supply of similar stock found in a complete nursery.

**H. F. HILLENMEYER & SONS**  
LEXINGTON, KY.

"In the Land of the Blue Grass."



# Commercial Fruit Culture

## Hudson Valley Prize Apples

At the International Apple Growers' Convention the first prize for high-class fruit went to W. S. Teator of Dutchess County, New York. Mr. Teator always stands up well among the prize-winners, for he is one of those growers who take a genuine pride in producing fine fruit. An apple idealist is something more than a man or woman who simply plants a tree and fertilizes, sprays and prunes it according to rule. A part of the grower's personality must go into his prize and thus one cannot imagine any narrow, sore, cross-grained "grouch" ever winning prizes at apple shows. He might do it once, by accident, but fine fruit culture does not thrive with such men. Men like Teator, Hepworth, Schaubert and many others have shown what can be done in the Hudson Valley. The apples grown on the sunny hills of that section are unsurpassed in beauty and flavor. There is something about the air and soil of the valley which paints the apple and fills it with the very spice of life such as can be found nowhere else. Half a dozen of the best varieties reach about as near perfection in the valley as anything can hope to reach on earth! The strange part of it is that the Hudson Valley people do not seem to realize what nature is doing for them. If the valley fruit could be advertised and pushed as Pacific coast fruit has been, wealth and fame would fill the Hudson. Here and there individuals are realizing on their opportunities. Mr. Teator has sold fruit this year at \$9 per barrel! As a rule, however, this beautiful fruit goes on the market unidentified. What the Hudson Valley needs is an apple campaign that will shake up the public and make them understand that these sunny orchards represent nature's laboratory wherein she packs the best she has inside an apple skin. We wish that our army in Europe could have three of these apples per day each man! Nothing could stand before such an apple-fed army.—Rural New Yorker.

## Illinois' First Great Apple Show

Due to the necessity of more floor space required to stage the Illinois First Great Apple Show, the location of the exhibition, which will be held in Chicago, November 19-22, has been changed from the Hotel Sherman, as originally planned, to the Hotel Morrison. Much interest is being manifested in the coming event, and all indications point to a most successful presentation of one of the state's prominent industries.

The premium list, recently issued, copies of which may be had upon application to A. M. Augustine, executive secretary, Normal, Ill., includes much interesting information concerning the industry in general and the coming exhibition. Under the heading "Progressive Apple Growers of Illinois" are included a list of about 70 firms and individuals, with orchards varying from four to 1,800 acres, with the varieties grown in many cases.

The exhibition will be divided into sections for plates, trays, boxes, baskets, barrels and booth exhibits. The varieties open to entry in the various classes include the following: Akin, Arkansas Black, Banana, Ben Davis, Black Ben Davis, Black Twig, Delicious, Fameuse, Gano, Grimes, Huntsman, Jonathan, King David, Minkler, Maiden

Blush, N. W. Greening, Rome Beauty, Salome, Stark, Wealthy, Willow, Winesap, and York Imperial.

## And Now We Have the "Liberty Peach"

The horticultural department of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station has ready for distribution a limited number of trees of a new seedling peach, which has been named the "Liberty" peach. It originated in the experiment station orchard at New Brunswick, as a chance seedling of Lola.

It is a perfect freestone, of medium size, with white flesh, and ripens a few days before Carman. It is fully as hardy as Carman, and of excellent quality is round in form and of very attractive color. The tree makes a strong, rapid growth in the nursery, a characteristic that will undoubtedly be fully as prominent in the orchard.

"This variety has not been tested out on a commercial scale," says the station, "but is regarded as very desirable for the home orchard and worthy of a thorough trial by the commercial peach grower. The trees available this year will be distributed by the county agents, each county being limited to 30 trees. This means that each person desiring to try out this new variety must be limited to one tree, and that requests for trees will be filled in the order in which they are received until the supply is exhausted. The price of the trees delivered will be 50 cents each, payable to the county agent when the order is placed. If you want one of these trees send or give your order to your county agent now, as it is expected that the demand will be far greater than the supply.—New York Pack-er.

**The Harrison Orchards**—The peach orchards of J. G. Harrison & Sons, Berlin, Md., this year produced the sixth big crop in seven years—a record that Senator Orlando Harrison, the active head of the Harrison interests, does not believe can be duplicated anywhere. The principal varieties grown are Greensboro, Carman, Hilev, Champion, Slapnev, Belle of Georgia, Elberta, Brackett, Crawford Late and the Ray, which was introduced by the Harrisons 15 years ago. The Harrisons had a big crop of the white varieties, principally of Carman, Ray and Belle of Georgia. The Elberta, the best of the yellow varieties, did not develop much over 30 per cent of a crop. The Harrisons have thousands of young trees coming on, which will be in full bearing within a few years, totaling over 1,000 acres of not only peaches, but apples. In addition to the orchards in and around Berlin owned solely by the Harrisons, they are interested in a large way in about 20 orchard companies in Western Maryland, West Virginia, and Delaware, making them among the largest growers of fruit in the world.

The apple crop at Hood River, Ore., shows an increase of 10 per cent over last season. It is estimated the crop will be around 1,200 cars. The fruit is of good color, size and will be of excellent quality. The principal varieties are Newtowns, Spitzenbergs, Jonathans and Delicious. The labor situation is bad as help is scarce, but is not acute as it is believed the entire crop will be harvested.

**The H. C. L.**—Mrs. Smith—"Really, Mr. Giles, your prices are getting exorbitant."

Farmer Giles—"Well, mum, it's this way: When a chap 'as to know the botanical name of what 'e grows, an' the zoological name of the insect wot eats it, an' the chemical name of wot kills the insect, some one's got to pay for it!"—Passing Show.

## Mid-West Exposition

Following is the preliminary program for the Horticultural Development Conference to be participated in by manufacturers of spraying machinery, and fruit growers, suppliers, nurserymen, state and national horticultural extension workers, advertising men and the staffs of successful farming, Friday, November 8, 1918.

Forenoon Session, 9 a. m.—Promotional and Educational Work to Increase Spraying and Proper Care of Orchards. General discussion, opened by Prof. R. S. Herrick, Horticultural Extension Division, Iowa Agricultural College, H. H. Hardie, Hardie Mfg. Co., Hudson, Mich.

Luncheon, 12:30 p. m. Successful Farming Building.

Afternoon Session, 2 p. m.—The Benefits of Co-operation Between Nurserymen, Manufacturers and State and Federal Horticultural Extension Workers.

General Discussion by College Representatives from 13 Middle West States and by Nurserymen and Manufacturers.

Opened by Prof. S. A. Beech, Chief Horticulture & Forestry, Iowa Agricultural College. E. H. Favor, Extension Horticulturist, Hayes Pump & Planter Co., Galva, Illinois.

Evening Program and Dinner, 6:30 p. m. Chamber of Commerce Dining Salon. Organized National Propaganda to Increase the Planting and Production of Fruit. General Discussion. Opened by J. H. McFarland, Pres. McFarland Publicity Service, Harrisburg, Pa. E. S. Welch, Pres. Mt. Arbor Nurseries, Shenandoah, Iowa. F. J. Wright, Promotion Bureau, Successful Farming.

**Florida Requirements**—George H. Hecke, State Horticultural Commissioner of California writes from Florida, requesting that there be placed before the trade some correspondence from F. M. O'Byrne, nursery inspector of Florida. He asks that nurserymen carefully observe the legal requirements of quarantine in the state and says in substance: "We have seen what appears to be a growing tendency on the part of California nurseries, which have secured Florida permit tags, to allow shipments to go forward to Florida points without attaching a Florida permit tag to them. This necessitates careful inspection on arrival at the point of entry and a letter to the firm calling attention to this omission. California nurserymen should know the necessity of sending an invoice covering such shipment to the undersigned. If there is no improvement in this line it will be necessary for the Florida authorities to take steps to prevent further carelessness and irregularities of this nature."

**Georgia Peach Men in New York**—A. J. Evans, the large peach shipper of Fort Valley, Ga., and P. J. Berckmans, Jr., of Augusta, who by the way is quite a big shipper, were in New York talking peaches with Robert T. Cochran.

## St. Regis and other Raspberry Plants

## Dewberry and Blackberry Plants

## California Privet and Rhubarb Roots

Ask for prices before you buy elsewhere

M. L. BORG, VINELAND, N. J.

## Black Walnut From Guggenheim Estate Offered To the Government

In offering the black walnut trees on his Port Washington (L. I.) estate to the Government for the manufacture of airplane propellers says the New York Sun, William Guggenheim has aroused greater interest in the value of those trees for commercial use than perhaps has been done for over half a century. The principal source of the black walnut was in the West and before its popularity waned so many thousands of the walnut trees were cut down that today they are almost as extinct as the American buffalo.

Mr. Guggenheim, who is chairman of the Army and Navy Committee of the American Defense Society, said that he had recently had a census taken of his black walnut trees and discovered that he had about 200.

"My black walnuts vary from one foot to three and a half feet in circumference near the ground," said Mr. Guggenheim. "I believe they were all planted many years ago by former owners. As the tree is slow growing, the largest specimens are probably at least 75 years old. Perhaps only a portion will be available for propellers, but if any of them will be of assistance in aircraft production they will be cut down.

"Before the trees are taken I presume they will be looked over by some one designated by the Aircraft Committee. My idea is to have those selected as available for use sold to manufacturers of airplanes and have the money placed in a fund to be divided by the Red Cross and some other organization."

So far as could be ascertained from landscape architects who are familiar with Long Island estates William Guggenheim's Port Washington place contains the largest number of black walnut trees within a single ownership on Long Island.

G. Douglas Wadrop, of Aerial Age, in discussing the use of black walnut for airplanes, said that next to mahogany it is doubtless the best wood for propellers, but so little of it is to be had that he doubted whether all the black walnuts on Long Island would be sufficient for more than a few score of propellers.

"You must remember," explained Mr. Wadrop, "that for a satisfactory propeller you want a plank eight feet or more in length and wide enough at the ends to give a 14-inch blade. There are usually five layers of these eight-foot propeller blades, firmly glued together, and oak is being used for some of the inner pieces. I do not think there are many black walnuts in the country that would provide many solid eight-foot planks over 14 inches wide. Mahogany, on account of its strength and solid grain, has always been the favorite wood for airplane propellers and, with few exceptions, is being used for all our best airplanes. We have been getting a very satisfactory supply both from South America and the west coast of Africa, the African mahogany being the better for propeller use. The time is coming, however, when our airplanes will probably be equipped with metal propellers. Germany has used them very successfully."

The Nebraska state council of defense has issued an order to the effect that all common barberry, which harbors rust and causes its spread to wheat and other cereals, must be removed from the state. The order states that "summary action" will follow close on the heels of all cases of refusal.

R. A. Simpson, Vincennes, Ind., is agricultural advisor to the district board for Division 4 with headquarters at Vincennes.

### Serious Potato Disease

What is probably the most serious potato disease known in the world has just been discovered near Hazelton, Pa., in ten small villages, by Prof. J. G. Sanders, Economic Zoologist of Pennsylvania. Although the Federal Horticultural Board on September 20, 1912, established a quarantine prohibiting further importation of potatoes to the United States, this disease apparently gained access previous to that time, and this discovery is the first appearance of the disease in the United States, so far as authorities are aware.

Infection of the tuber takes place at or near the eye, and there is rapidly formed a warty growth similar to a piece of cauliflower. Soon the entire potato is covered and changed to a warty mass, which rapidly decays in the ground, leaving a brown malodorous pulpy mass similar to a decayed puffball. In this way millions of spores are liberated in the soil, where they remain virulent for at least seven or eight years. Experiments in Europe show that after rotation of crops other than potatoes for six years, the disease reappeared when potatoes were again planted.

The insidious and long-lived nature of this disease, and the complete destruction of tubers in the soil show that it is probably the most dangerous potato disease known. The disease can be readily transmitted by infected seed, or even by parings from infected potatoes being thrown on to the ground, or by manure from animals which have been fed on uncooked potatoes infected with the disease.

Every step possible is being taken by state and federal authorities to combat this disease, and to prevent its spread about the present known situation of the disease. The entire anthracite mining region of Pennsylvania will be scouted rapidly, and it will be well, indeed, for all state inspectors to watch closely for this disease in centers of large consumption of potatoes, where imported potatoes may have been used during the past eight or ten years. If one may judge from the total destruction of the potato crop in the affected areas, and the insidious nature of the disease, no more serious pest affecting an important food crop has yet appeared in America from abroad.

## The Northern Nut Growers' Association

This association comprises among its members those most skillful in the preparation of nut trees and those most advanced in nut growing. It also comprises among its members many who are not experts and who become members for the purpose of learning. It welcomes to membership both the expert and the learner.

The proper use of nuts is not generally understood. They are usually used as a delicacy whereas they are a most concentrated food. Careful experiments have shown that they will successfully replace meat in the diet even of such animals as wolves and tigers. The food value of nuts from an acre of ground is about four times that of the beef that can be produced on the same ground, and nut growing seems destined to solve the problem of the diminishing supply of meat and the increas-

### Use Of Vegetable Milk

Dr. Henry Dwight Chapin and Dr. Ludwig Kast, New York

This milk is prepared from almonds which are first ground fine, covered with water, and allowed to stand in the icebox over night. The following day they are pressed out with a potato ricer or a fruit press, or they may be pressed out by hand through four layers of gauze. One hundred gm. of nuts may be covered with 200 gm. of water, and when they are pressed out they may be diluted up to 300 c. c. with water. The almond milk possesses certain advantages. It ferments much less easily than ordinary cow's milk; it has a higher fat ratio in the form of almond oil, which is sufficiently emulsified to render it easily digestible; the proteins contained in this milk are much less apt to undergo putrefaction than in the case of cow's milk; almond milk contains a large amount of phosphorus and a small quantity of sodium chlorid, which would suggest its favorable employment in such conditions as rickets and nephritis; from its low carbohydrate content it will readily be seen that it is less likely to cause sugar fermentation. It has been tried in more than 1,000 adults, and while some dislike it, actual disturbances have never been caused. So far no patients have shown an idiosyncrasy to it. This preparation is rich in vitamins. While we do not recommend its permanent use, it is desirable and useful as a temporary substitute, and has served a good purpose in such conditions as nephritis, typhoid, intestinal putrefaction, malnutrition, and secondary anemia.—Journal of the American Medical Association, July 27, 1918.

L. J. Framer, Pulaski, N. Y., ships strawberry plants successfully by parcel post, wrapped in wet moss and then in oiled paper, the whole enclosed in heavy cardboard. Plants may be set out in June and July.

Imports of nursery stock during June 1918 amounted in value to \$8,021 as against \$41,009 in June 1917. For the twelve months ended with June 1918 value of imports was \$3,327,697 as against \$3,955,709 for the corresponding period in 1917 and \$3,686,559 in 1916.

Say you saw it in AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

ing demand for it. Probably the most practical use of nuts is to partially replace meat rather than to replace it altogether. At the present time, when food is of such paramount importance, it is not strange that there is a steadily increasing interest in nut growing and the use of nuts as food.

Membership in the Association is \$2.00 per year which includes copy of the current annual report, of \$2.75 including, in addition, one year's subscription to the "American Nut Journal," the official journal of the Northern Nut Growers Association, and the only papers devoted exclusively to nuts and nut growing.

A brochure giving articles on nuts and nut growing, reprinted from the "American Nut Journal," will be mailed postpaid for ten cents.

WILLARD G. BIXBY, Secretary.  
46th St. and 2nd Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.



## 1918 N. C. Peach Pits

New crop are offered subject to supply at \$3 per bushel of 50 pounds, sacked, f. o. b. cars shipping point. This is our very best price, regardless of quantity. Quotation is subject to change without notice.

**J. Van Lindley Nursery Co.,**  
POMONA, N. C.

Subscribers to the Market Development Fund.

## Bees' Welsh-Grown Roses

The necessity for reducing output of roses, etc., in order to increase National Food Production, renders it impracticable and unnecessary to advertise as largely as usual.

Regular buyers have had a printed offer sent to them. There are a few copies still available for applicants.

Please let us have your orders and applications early, so that we may have ample time to give you prompt delivery.

Thank you.

**BEES, Ltd.**

175-181 Mill St., LIVERPOOL, ENG.

## The Art of Landscape Architecture

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An octavo volume of 347 pages with 57 illustrations, setting forth the underlying principles of landscape gardening. The chapters consider lawns, plantations, roads, paths, grading, rocks, water, islands, location of buildings, laying out of grounds, scope and extent of estates, maintenance, gardens and parks.

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**American Fruits Publishing Co.**  
Rochester, N. Y.

## Bailey's New Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture

On Easy Terms. Prospectus Free  
American Fruit Pub. Co., Rochester, N. Y.

**St. Regis and other Raspberry Plants.**  
**Dewberry and Blackberry Plants**  
**California Privet and Rhubarb Roots.**

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## Strawberries

**Summer and Fall Bearing**  
Headquarters for Strawberries and Fruit Plants of all kinds. Raspberries, Blackberries, Currants, Gooseberries, Grapes, Fruit Trees, Roses, Shrubs, Eggs for Hatching, Crates, Baskets. Catalog free.  
**L. J. Farmer, Pulaaki, N. Y.**

## 1917 EDITION AMERICAN NURSERY TRADE DIRECTORY

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Write at once for list of varieties and quotations.

## West Tyler Nurseries

H. G. Strayhorn & Son, Props.

TYLER,

TEXAS

AMERICAN business men do not realize the value which trade journals and technical magazines may be to them in increasing efficiency of their factories and in giving them a broad and comprehensive view of their business. Our foreign competitors read almost every article published upon their business with great care and thoroughness. Many of them have duplicate copies of their favorite trade paper sent to their homes so that they may read them away from their business without being disturbed. Many foreign manufacturers contribute articles to these journals on phases of the business with which they are most familiar. Such articles are bound to be helpful and have a constructive effect.

"Our trade journals and technical papers are the best in the world and they should be encouraged and supported by our business men. Copies should be placed where employees can see them and they should be urged to read and study them. These papers are preaching the gospel of sound business on practical lines and are helpful not only to business but to the country as a whole. If the suggestions made by them in the past had been followed by our business men it would not be necessary at this time to point out some of the fundamental weaknesses in American business."—Edward N. Hurley, Chairman U. S. Shipping Board.

### EVERBEARING STRAWBERRY PLANTS

If you need Everbearing strawberry plants to fill spring orders or wish to increase your planting in nurseries, we can supply you with genuine PROGRESSIVE Everbearing plants, guaranteed to be TRUE TO NAME and handled so as to reach you in best of growing condition. Write for prices.

We have been growing and breeding the Everbearing strawberries for the past eight years and have many new varieties in our experimental grounds not yet for sale. We invite a personal visit to our grounds during fruiting season, preferably during August or September. The latch string is always out. **THE GARDNER NURSERY COMPANY.**

Drawer 102, Osage, Iowa

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**SARCOXIE NURSERIES**  
**PEONY FIELDS**

**WILD BROS. NURSERY CO.**  
SARCOXIE, MO.

"Back up the Market Development Fund. It will mean dollars to you, and no nurseryman can afford to stay out of it."—Jackson & Perkins Co., Newark, N. Y.

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## LABELS FOR NURSERYMEN

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## Insects and Diseases

### Pecan Rosette

In the opinion of some of our subscribers pecan rosette constitutes one of the greatest problems of the pecan grower at present. In reply to our query as to methods for control, H. P. Stuckey, horticulturist of the Georgia Experiment Station, writes:

"S. M. McMurran of the United States Department of Agriculture, located at Thomasville, Ga., has done considerable work with pecan rosette, and has gotten more definite results from his work than any investigator who has yet tackled this problem. He finds that heavy application of stable manure and other organic substances go far toward the control of the disease. The mechanical effect in the way of increasing the moisture holding capacity of the soil, had as much to do with the control of the rosette as the actual plant food added. This work was done in the orchard of Mr. J. B. Wight at Cairo, Ga."

In Bulletin 147 of the Florida Agl. Expt. Sta., "Diseases and Insect Pests of the pecan," J. Matz says:

"Nature and Cause.—Rosette is not of parasitic origin, as no organism is known to be the cause of it. It is not infectious; that is, it is not transmitted by contact from diseased to healthy trees. The disease is not eliminated by careful pruning or even cutting back the affected tree to a stump. On the other hand, diseased stocks when budded with healthy buds are known to have developed rosette in the buds. This can be explained perhaps on the assumption that the characteristic leaf deformities most likely result from abnormal root functions of the affected stock. Certain rosetted trees are known to have recovered when transplanted to new localities. This would indicate that certain unfavorable soil conditions affect the development of rosette in the tree. It is well known that the proper texture of soils is important in controlling the essential requirements for plant growth, which are, moisture, humus content, and temperature.

"Control.—In its native forest the pecan is protected by shade from the surrounding forest growth, the soil is rich in humus and is moist and cool. Pecan trees planted beside houses and barns have to some extent an environment not radically different from their native habitat. But in the orchard, where pecan trees are planted from twenty to forty feet apart in high and open sandy soil, and in some cases with a hardpan only a few feet below the surface, the root lies nearer the surface in the hot, dry, and sandy soils deficient in humus, and can not supply the remote twigs and leaves with the necessary moisture and food required for a normal production of plant tissue. Deficiencies in humus and moisture may be corrected by plowing under green manures, by shallow cultivation, and by other means that will improve soil conditions. With young trees which do not furnish sufficient shade for themselves, some means of protection is necessary. A rather heavy cover (mulch) of cane pulp, straw, or compost should be kept around the bases of the trees and extend for several feet outward, to retain soil moisture and to supply the humus necessary for rapidly growing trees. A thin mulch is not sufficient under dry conditions."

Commenting on the subject this month,

Director P. H. Rolfs, of the College of Agriculture, University of Florida, said:

"At one time it was thought that the pecan rosette was going to be a serious menace to the pecan industry. In recent years however, it was found that many other pecan disorders were confused with it and called pecan rosette. From what I have stated above you should not infer that rosette does not cause a considerable amount of loss. I believe, however, the disease is not regarded as seriously at the present time as it was 12 years ago."

### Price Question In a Nutshell

In a recent talk with a nurseryman, the most prominent representative of the trade in California, George C. Roeding, a successful business man and keen observer, said:

"Your views about the low prices of nursery stock are absolutely correct. The season for selling is very short. A good part of the stock which every nurseryman grows must be destroyed and in order to make a living out of his business, he ought to receive a remunerative price for what he sells. One of the greatest mistakes made by nearly all nurserymen is that they have too large a supply of stock and with this fact so prominently before them, in order to dispose of their very large surplus, the only practical solution seems to be to cut prices to a point of where there is no profit.

"It is up to the nurserymen to fix prices so that they can make a living out of their business. If they are going to let a purchaser tell them that 25 cents is enough when the nurseryman ought to get 50 or 75 cents, it is going to be utterly impossible for nurserymen to improve their financial condition. It would be just as reasonable for either you or I when we bought a suit of clothes to tell the man who asks us \$50.00 for it that he ought to sell it for \$25.00 because we know that he is making a big profit when he sells it to us at this figure.

"I doubt very much whether it is practical to establish a standard price for nursery stock on account of the perishable character of the article and furthermore that in unfavorable years particularly with us where there is a lack of rainfall, it is necessary in some cases to make a low price in order to sell the trees.

"The plan which the California Protective Association of Nurserymen is following is to allow a liberal discount to its members to trade with each other rather than to buy trees from the 'fly by nights' because the more they are encouraged to go on with the business, the more difficulty the man legitimately engaged has in getting a fair price for his stock. No harm is done by giving a liberal discount to those in the trade providing they maintain practically a uniform price to the planters. If nurserymen would only be fair to each other in their dealings and realize that a policy of reciprocity towards each other and a maintenance of a uniform price to the purchasers, they better they would be off.

"There is no business which I know of entailing such a great risk as the nursery business. It is in a strict sense of the word a commercial business and dangerous because of the fact that stock which is not sold has no redemption value."

"Money never was so plentiful. More actual cash—gold, silver and paper currency—is in circulation today than at any time in the nation's history, and there is a bigger share for every man, woman and child."—Literary Digest, Aug. 31st.

## Small Fruits

### Ten Years With Everbearers

GEO. J. KELLOGG, Superintendent  
Trial Station, Minneapolis

With ten years' experience and observation with everbearers and fifty years' experience with June varieties of strawberries, I would not plant an acre of either varieties, but would make it half and half. The everbearers will escape or recover from May and June frosts, they will cost more to pick, but they will bring a much better price. To settle this question I would visit the "Minn. State Breeding Farm" near Excelsior, Minn., and C. H. Gardner and Sons forty acres of everbearers at Osage, Iowa, and it might pay to visit the biggest strawberry growers in the United States at Three Rivers, Mich., the Kellogg Co. My experience has always been with the matted row system.

I am now adapting the hill system with everbearers and June varieties. With my present knowledge of varieties I should plant of everbearers Progressive and Superb for the largest part, yet I would try Peerless and 1017; of June varieties my main planting would be Dunlap and Warfield, Minn. No. 3 and Warfield and 935 and Warfield. Some varieties adapt themselves to any good soil and location, some do not. 1017 is not doing as well anywhere as on the "Farm," so far as I have received reports. With my present trial station work with nine everbearers set the spring of 1918, No. 32 is ahead of all in my list of new and old varieties of everbearers up to Aug. 2. Superb and Peerless best for size, others are very promising for the next few months. I have twenty-one varieties cultivated in hills.

Men who hope to reduce greatly the cost of farming operations by the purchase of a tractor should bear these facts in mind, the Federal specialists point out. Judging by the experience of tractor users, it is not safe to expect any material reduction in the cost of farm operations per acre through the use of the tractor, but it is safe to expect to be able to increase the crop acreage to a very considerable extent, and, at the same time, the amount of crops which one man can raise.

Furthermore, it should be remembered that the cost of doing the work with a tractor in most cases can not be directly compared with the cost of doing it with horses, since on farms where tractors are used a number of horses generally are retained, and any comparison, therefore, must be made between the cost of operating the farm with horses alone and the cost of operating with the tractor and a certain number of horses.

Here is the way Successful Farming, Des Moines, Ia., puts it to its readers:

"To buy nursery stock from an agent seems to me like donating about half the amounts purchased to him. By buying direct from the nursery (and it's just as convenient since it is all selection from a catalogue whichever way you do it), we have been able to save fifty per cent of what those who bought from the agent paid for the same thing. The less middlemen we have the less our buying will cost us in any line. The less non-producers handle anything we buy the better off we are. We are blessed with too many 'in-betweens'."

Every copy of a good trade journal hits the mark. It is bought because it means pounds sterling to the buyer; its contents refer directly to his work; it is not read for pastime or amusement, but because the information it contains is of practical, everyday use.



# Greatest Gathering of General Nut Growers

Joint Convention of Northern and National  
Associations In Albany, Ga., Oct. 30-31, Nov. 1

- More Pecan Groves Than Elsewhere In World
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- Largest Exhibit of Northern and Southern Nuts
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- Nut Topics Discussed by Leading Experts

## A NATIONAL CONVENTION

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## PRIZES FOR NATIVE NUTS

**BLACK WALNUTS, HICKORY NUTS, PECANS, BEECH NUTS, HAZEL NUTS, ENGLISH WALNUTS, BUTTERNUTS, AND JAPAN WALNUTS, GROWN IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA**

The Northern Nut Growers Association is seeking to find the trees in this country which bear the best nuts, with the aim of propagating them by grafting or budding. For the purpose of getting samples of these superior nuts, it is offering the following prizes aggregating

### ONE HUNDRED TWENTY DOLLARS

The prize winners must furnish one lot of scions or cuttings for experimental propagation at the request of the Association.

Owners of good nut trees will find opportunity to sell cuttings at the usual rate of five cents a foot.

Valuable nuts are named after the sender and the name goes on permanent record.

The receipt of all nuts will be acknowledged and a written opinion as to their value sent by the Secretary.

The ideal tree is one which bears plentifully nuts of large size, with a shell that cracks easily so that the unbroken halves of the kernel may be readily taken out, and whose kernel is plump, light colored, and of pleasing flavor. Ideal trees, however, are seldom found, and, in judging nuts sent, the flavor of the kernel and the ease with which it may be extracted will be considered of more importance than the size of the shell.

Send at least a dozen nuts from each tree that is to be entered and mark the tree well so that no mistake can be made. If more than one variety is sent mark each variety by name or number.

Send the nuts by mail, carefully packed in a box or bag containing a slip with the name and address of the sender plainly written in ink.

It is well to send a letter separately describing the tree, its size, location, size of crop, and if an annual bearer—BUT SEND THE NUTS ANYWAY WITH NAME AND ADDRESS.

The contest closes December 31st, 1918.

Send the nuts and correspondence to

**WILLARD G. BIXBY, Secretary Northern Nut Growers' Association,**

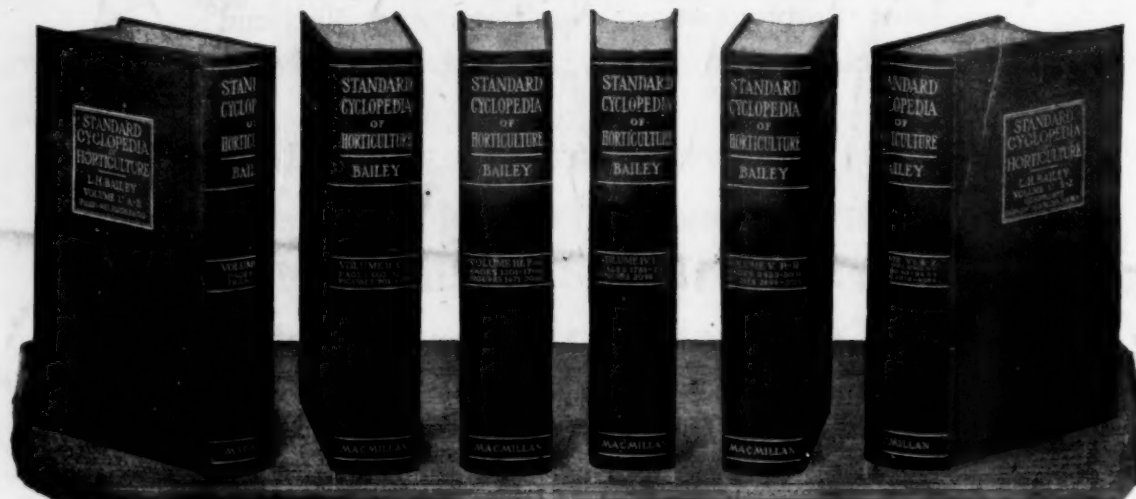
46th Street and 2nd Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

There are, in addition to the above, special prizes, in case the nuts sent in are superior to those now being propagated. Information regarding these other prizes will be furnished on request. When writing state where you saw this notice.

## TWO ESSENTIALS: --- Standard Nursery Trade Directory Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture

### The Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture

BY  
Dr. L. H. Bailey



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